S
351.755
A1bm
Dec. 2001

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

DEC 17 2001

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
1515 E. 6th AVE
HELENA, MONTANA 59620

Newsletter

December 2001
Volume 52 Number 1

Administrator's Note

What a challenging year this has been. A multitude of disasters has kept us busy every step of the way. We were literally dealing with something different every month. Of course, the events on September 11 have been the most significant. The tragedy alone was inconceivable, but the unknowns have provided us with challenges we hoped never to see in our lifetime.

This majority of this newsletter focuses on the realism of terrorism and what Montana is doing to be better prepared.

Have a Safe and Happy Holiday Season!

Jim Greene
DES Administrator

Overlooking the collapse of the World Trade Center.

World Trade Center attack response efforts.

Photographs Provided By: Bob Fry

Winter Edition

STATE OF MONTANA

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
3 0864 0015 2131 2

From the Editor

Happy Holidays!! Can you believe it's already December. I guess it makes sense...snow storms, ice storms, drought, tornadoes, another busy fire season, and, of course, the tragic terrorist attacks that took place this September. Not to mention the resulting anthrax threats, other scares we've seen occurring throughout the nation, and the urgency we've felt to get better prepared. I can't say this year has passed quickly because it's been fun, (well, maybe a little) - must be because we've all been so busy.

You may notice this edition of our newsletter focuses mainly on terrorism. With the events that have unfolded this year, we thought it was important to focus on the issue and share this information with you. Hope it is helpful.

Happy New Year!

Until Next Time!
Monique T. Lay Newsletter Editor

Thank you to the following for contributing to this newsletter: Jim Greene, MaryAnn Gregory, Bob Fry, Jens Bolstad, Bill Thomas, Sheri Smith, Fred Naeher, Chris Floyd—ARC, Dan Bushnell—DNRC PIO, Norm Parrent, J. Steven Cochrane, and NEMA.

from all of us at DES

The Long Way Home...

When hijackers guided planes into the World Trade Center towers and the Pentagon on September 11, shock, fear and outrage impacted individuals throughout the country. In a small town in Montana, reactions were compounded with frustration for hundreds of state emergency management staff.

Emergency management directors and staff from 47 states and territories were gathered in Montana for the annual conference of the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA), a CSG Affiliate. At 9 a.m. that Tuesday morning, attendees were to participate in a series of sessions on domestic preparedness, which has been a key topic for state emergency managers for the past three years. Joining state emergency managers at the meeting were personnel from numerous federal agencies, including Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Director Joe Allbaugh, who had the day before addressed the NEMA membership for the first time. He had noted his focus on improving capabilities and preparing for catastrophic disasters.

They had gone to Montana, the home of the association's then-president, Jim Greene, for good reasons – to receive briefings on the latest issues in domestic preparedness, improving state and local capabilities, energy shortages, and lessons learned from Nisqually Earthquake of February 2001, for example. But on Tuesday, September 11, they were not where they wanted to be.

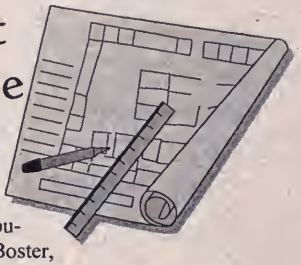
State emergency managers coordinate their jurisdictions' preparedness and response to disasters. While they acknowledged capable staff and established plans back at home, anxiety about not being able to return to their states was undeniable. Because air traffic was halted, it proved difficult to get state emergency management directors home. The director of the New York State Emergency Management Office returned to Albany that Tuesday aboard an F-16 arranged by the Montana National Guard. Director Allbaugh and several key FEMA staff members traveled home on another plane. Forty-plus additional state directors and staff and federal staff from eastern states – including the Virginia and D.C. emergency management directors – waited for more than seven hours at the Bozeman airport as others back at the conference site worked to get Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) clearance for an Air Force C-17 to fly them home.

As soon as news of what was happening in New York aired, state emergency managers, federal agency personnel, private sector members and others began working together to establish communications with disaster officials throughout the country and to expedite transportation for key personnel. Much as they do in other disaster situations, those at the meeting set up a 24-hour emergency operations center and organized teams to address specific areas, including information and planning, transportation, and medical needs. Montana state police, the local sheriff, Montana National Guard, and FBI provided security. Hotel staff added phone lines and projection capabilities to enable tracking of events and communication. Through it all, state emergency managers and other participants were professional and focused despite the harrying situation. They monitored events and stayed in contact with their agencies by telephone, and they prepared and attended briefings on the national situation and activities on-site.

NEMA Annual Conference activities began on Friday, Sept. 7, and were to end on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For many of those not on emergency military flights that Tuesday, the way home was an automobile drive of several hundred miles, or in many cases, several thousand. Given uncertainty about the resumption of commercial air service, they fanned out for home. They communicated with their agencies by cell phone, stopping to use land lines for greater security, as they crossed an amazing and familiar American landscape that felt suddenly changed.

> **The trouble with the rat race is that even if you win, you're still a rat.**
>
> **-Jane Wagner**

Responder Assessment & Strategic Plan Update



December 3, 2001—Montana was awarded a US Department of Justice grant to provide equipment to first responders for terrorism or weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incidents. This grant requires the state to complete an assessment of the training and equipment capabilities for all emergency response entities; a target and threat assessment; and the development of a state terrorism/WMD strategic plan. The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) met on November 20 and approved the strategic plan. The Governor's office is reviewing the plan. The plan and assessments will then be presented to US DOJ for their review. Upon US DOJ review, the strategic plan will be sent to county coordinators, tribal coordinators, and all organizations that completed the assessment surveys.

The planning committee endorsed by the SERC assisted in the development of the strategic plan and will remain intact to assist with the implementation of the plan. The co-chairs of the committee are Craig Palmer, MT Highway Patrol and Jim Hirose. The committee members are: John Alston, Bozeman Public Works; Glenn Huestis, Blaine County Sheriff; Dick Lewis, Missoula Police Department; Dave Ball, Missoula County EOD; Scott Waldron, Frenchtown Fire Department; Brad Carroll, Miles City Fire Department; Kevin Fitzgerald, St. Peters Ambulance; Ken Leighton-Boster, MT Dept. of Public Health and Human Services – EMS; Dave McKean, FBI; Bryan Costigan, MT Dept. of Justice; Lorrie Leighton-Boster, MT Dept. of Public Health and Human Services; Greg Hintz, Missoula Tactical; and John Culbertson, MSU Fire Training School.

The members of the strategic planning committee have spent a tremendous amount of time and effort in the development of the strategic plan and assessment analysis. I thank each one of the committee members and their supporting departments and agencies for their dedication and integrity in the development of the strategic plan. Thank you.

If you have any questions, please contact Sheri Medow Smith, Violence Coordinator, MT Disaster & Emergency Services, PO Box 4789, Helena MT 59604. (406) 841-3969 sheris@state.mt.us

Provided by:
Sheri Medow Smith
Violence Coordinator

"History is a vast warning system"

- Norman Cousins

E362: Multi-Hazard Emergency Planning for Schools Train the Trainer: January 21-24, 2002. See EMI Information Gram No. 508, dated November 27, 2001:

http://www.fema.gov/emi/grams/2001/508.htm

Holiday Safety Tips

Beware of Holiday Lighting –
Take care when burning candles. Be sure they are kept away from decorations or other combustible materials. Don't leave children unattended in a room with lit candles, and always keep candles, as well as matches and lighters, out of reach of children. Never display lighted candles in windows or near exits.

Test Tree Trimmings – When decorating with lights, be sure to purchase only those labeled by a testing laboratory. Never use candles to decorate Christmas trees. For outside decorations, use only those lights labeled for outdoor use. Don't overload electrical outlets, and always unplug all lights before leaving home or going to bed. Never put electrical lights on a metal Christmas tree.

Prepare for Holiday Parties decorate Only with flame-retardant or noncombustible materials. Avoid using candles during parties. If guests will be smoking, provide them with large, deep ashtrays and check them frequently. After the party, check inside and under upholstery and in trash cans for cigarette butts that may be smoldering.

Keep Christmas Trees Fresh – Choose a fresh Christmas tree and secure it in a sturdy stand. Place the tree away from heat sources and exits, and water it daily. If you purchase an artificial tree, be sure it is labeled as fire-retardant. If you plan to bang stockings on your fireplace, do not use the fireplace for fires.

Inspect Fireplaces – Have your chimney inspected by a professional prior to the start of every heating season and cleaned if necessary. Creosote, a chemical substance that forms when wood burns, builds up in chimneys and can cause a chimney fire if not properly cleaned. Always protect your family and home by using a sturdy screen when burning fires. Remember to burn only wood – never burn paper or pine boughs, which can float out the chimney and ignite a neighboring home. Never use flammable liquids in a fireplace. If you are purchasing a factory-built fireplace, select one listed by a testing laboratory and have it installed according to local codes.

Watch Your Wood Stoves – Be sure your wood or coal stove bears the label of a recognized testing laboratory and meets local fire codes. Follow manufactures recommendations for proper use and maintenance. Chimney connections and chimney flues should be inspected at the beginning of each heating season and cleaned if necessary. Follow the same safety rules for wood stoves as you would for space heaters. Burn only wood and be sure the wood stove is placed on an approved stove board to protect the floor from heat and hot coals. Be sure to check with your local fire department and check local codes before having your wood stove installed.

Be Cautious With Portable and Space Heaters – Place space heaters at least three feet (one meter) away from anything combustible, including wallpaper, bedding, clothing, pets and people. Never leave space heaters operating when you are not in the room or when you go to bed. Don't leave children or pets unattended with space heaters and be sure everyone knows the drying wet mittens or other clothes over space heaters is a fire danger.

Cook with Care – When cooking, do not wear loose fitting clothing. It can be ignited by hot burners. Always turn pot handles in. Don't store items on the stove top; they could catch fire. Keep kitchen appliances clean and in good condition, and turn them off after use. Don't overload electrical outlets, and don't use appliances with frayed or cracked wires.

Designate a Driver – When attending a party, always designate a non-drinking driver. If you are the host of a holiday gathering, be sure there are non-alcoholic beverages available for guests who are driving.

Buckle Up – During the holiday months, people travel more than ever. Wearing a seat belt is the easiest and best way to prevent injury in a motor vehicle collision. Ensure that all passengers are also wearing safety belts.

Purchase a Weather Radio – Stay informed about possible storm warnings by purchasing and listing to a NOAA Weather Radio.

Build a Disaster Resistant Neighborhood – Working with your neighbors implement disaster safety and preparedness into your neighborhood by becoming a Disaster Resistant Neighborhood.

Submitted By:
Chris Floyd, Disaster Services Director
Capital Area Chapter, American Red Cross

CDE Web sites of interest

For those interested in Community Disaster Education:

Here are some links and highlights from The Natural Hazards Observer. This is the bimonthly printed newsletter of the Natural Hazards Center. It covers current disaster issues; new international, national, and local disaster management, mitigation, and education programs; hazards research; political and policy developments; new information sources; upcoming conferences; and recent publications. Distributed to over 15,000 subscribers in the U.S. and abroad, it focuses on news regarding human adaptation and response to all natural hazards and provides a forum for concerned individuals to express opinions and generate new ideas through invited personal articles. The Observer is free within the U.S. and available through this Web site **http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/o/o.html**

Here are some featured Web sites from the November 2001 edition you may find interesting:

www.ibhs.org

www.ibhs.net/ibhsdocuments/pdf/recovery.pdf

To aid small and mid-size businesses affected by the events of September 11th, the Institute for Business and Home Safety (IBHS) is providing a new brochure, Getting Back to Business . . . A Guide for the Small Business Owner Following Disaster, both through its member companies in New York and on-line. The guide is an overview of what business owners need to know-especially about working with their insurer-following a disaster.

Individuals interested in distributing the brochure should contact Hilary Thompson, IBHS, 1408 North Westshore Boule vard, Suite 208, Tampa, FL 33607; (813) 286-3400, ext. 223; fax: (813) 286-9960.

www.disaster-central.com

Disaster Central, a new prototype, web-based knowledge portal, is now available from the URL above. This educational site features substantive digital resources organized by topic and should be of interest to researchers, educators, and practitioners. The site now includes a list of useful sites and documents regarding terrorism. Suggestions and comments are invited, and potential sponsors and partners are actively being sought. For more information, or to offer ideas or resources, contact the site's creator, Claire B. Rubin, Claire B. Rubin and Associates, e-mail: **cbrubin@mindspring.com.**

www.disaster-resource.com

www.disaster-resource.com/cgi-bin/template.cgi?content_page=resources.htm

The people that bring you the on-line Disaster Resource Guide have created a web page focusing on the September 11th tragedy. "September 11th: Resources for Recovery" lists resources in eight categories:

- Free Response and Recovery Resources from the Private Sector
- Additional Response and Recovery Resources from the Private Sector
- Response and Recovery Resources from the Public Sector
- Articles for Disaster Response and Human Concerns Information Updates
- Victim Information
- How You Can Help
- How to Report Tips for the Investigation

www.ibhs.org

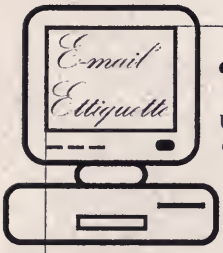
The Institute for Business and Home Safety (IBHS) has prepared a Homeowners Guide to Wildfire Retrofit, now available from the institute's web site above.

-An On-Line Course for Emergency Managers

The FEMA Higher Education Project offers an on-line course entitled "Terrorism and Emergency Management," developed by William Waugh Jr., of the Department of Public Administration and Urban Studies, Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Georgia State University. It is available for download from FEMA's web site: **www.fema.gov/emi/edu.**

While this 374-page upper division college course was developed for academics who teach in emergency management bachelor degree programs, it can be downloaded and read for its informational content. Topics include the

(Continued on page 7)



About 8.7 billion e-mails are sent each day in the U.S. and Canada. That's plenty of opportunity to inadvertently offend or annoy, especially in a professional context.

A few reminders:

Be brief:
E-mails that are more than a screen long are daunting and irritating. With friends you can be chattier.

Style counts.
Spell check notes before you hit "send." WRITING IN ALL CAPS signifies shouting; all lowercase is hard to read.

Answer promptly.
At work, respond within the day. When you are out for a day or more, program an "I'm away" reply.

Ignore chain mail, jokes and petitions.
Almost no one likes them. Resist forwarding them unless they seem highly relevant.

Identify yourself.
For business e-mails, create a standard sign-off that includes your full name, title, phone number, address and any pertinent information about your company.

-Lesley Alderman
In Real Simple

Collapsing towers caused seismic shock
View the maps at:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/sci/tech/newsid_1554000/1554560.stm

American cash, it appears, is getting cleaner. Only 11% of bills—and a mere 3% of coins—carry such bacteria as staphylococcus, according to a study at a Brooklyn hospital. A similar study in 1972 at the University of Louisville found that a stomach-turning 70% of both paper money and coins studied by the lab was contaminated by staph, E.coli and other bacteria.

-SmartMoney

(Continued from page 6)
history of terrorism in the U.S., domestic and international terrorism, law enforcement and national security aspects, applying the emergency management framework to terrorism, terrorism hazard analysis and risk assessment, structural and nonstructural terrorism mitigation strategies, preparedness for major and special events, and responding to terrorist-sponsored disasters. The material includes numerous references to government and academic sources, web sites, and publications for additional reading and research.

To obtain the "Terrorism and Emergency Management" course, go to the web site noted above, click on "Academic Emergency Management Higher Education Courses" on the left side of the screen (third item down), and then on the course title.

Anyone using this material is welcome to send recommendations and comments; because of recent events, FEMA/EMI intends to redo the course, perhaps introducing a broader multidisciplinary perspective. Comments and suggestions can be addressed to Wayne Blanchard, FEMA Emergency Management Higher Education Project Manager, e-mail: wayne.blanchard@fema.gov.

Provided by:
Norm Parrent
DES District IV Rep

September 11, 2001

An inside look at New York City's Emergency Operations Center during activation following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

Photographs Provided By:
Bob Fry, DES
District III Rpe

Being truthful, when you know it will cost you, is the true test of honesty.

- Dave Weinbaum

Photographs Provided By: Bob Fry, DES

More photographs from the New York City Emergency Operations Center following the terrorist attack. Below: A ground zero look at the destruction.

Earthquake Preparedness Month!!

2001 A BIG Success!!

Earthquake Preparedness Month 2001 Rocked!! The event was successful and helped to heighten earthquake risk awareness statewide. Take a look at all the great things Montana counties did to make the year 2001 a BIG success.

MONTANA EARTHQUAKE HAZARD REDUCTION PROGRAM

Although hampered by September's terrorist events, (and several other ongoing disasters) the Montana Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program launched a very successful "Earthquake Preparedness Month" campaign. The following traditional events were once again included:

- All counties received packets of information and resources to help with their campaign efforts.
- All State Employees received an Earthquake information flier with their October 17 paycheck.
- Child Care Partnerships participates yearly by distributing information to licensed daycares.

Once again, our new theme, Earthquakes Rock!! promoted bookmarks, fliers, correspondence, and many other publications. The bookmarks, addressing Preparedness, Mitigation and the "Drop, Cover & Hold" Drill were created and disseminated to every student in the Montana Public School System.

In addition, numerous requests for the bookmarks were received and filled by libraries, businesses, universities, and private individuals. Also:

- An earthquake documentary was filmed to capture Montana's historical experiences involving earthquakes.
- Earthquake informational fliers were distributed statewide via a generous partnership with The Adit.
- The Department of Health and Human Services requested an earthquake presentation for their agency and conducted an agency-wide earthquake drill.
- The Department of Administration requested and received an earthquake presentation for all Department Directors. They will be working toward making earthquake-safer work environments for state workers.

(Continued from page 10)

Several promotional ads were filmed through DPHHS. "Montana Ready" promoted 72 hour kits, earthquake mitigation within the home and mitigation demonstrations. A small part of a very successful series.

There is a whole generation of individuals in Montana who have never experienced a significant earthquake in our state. This campaign provides the opportunity to establish a routine and consistently remind them that Montana is at risk and a devastating event could happen at any time. For those who do remember how Montana rocked many years ago, it is a subtle reminder to adopt simple habits that could save lives and protect property.

Earthquake Facts:

- Montana is the fourth most seismically active state in the U.S. trailing areas we typically associate with earthquakes: Alaska, California and Hawaii.
- Records show Montana has experienced significant earthquakes (magnitude 6.0 or larger) in 1897, 1909, 1925, 1935, 1947, 1959, 1964 and 1975. These quakes have damaged & destroyed buildings, disrupted our infrastructure, caused numerous injuries, and claimed 32 lives.
- Earthquake swarms are fairly common in Montana. The most recent occurred just east of Townsend producing 156 quakes from March 22 through July 9, 2000. The largest struck on May 24 and measured 4.0.
- The western half of Montana is considered the highest risk for damaging quakes. Ironically, approximately ¾ of Montana's population reside in this area.
- The largest loss of life from any one earthquake occurred in Tangshan, China in 1976. Over 255,000 people were killed by this devastating 7.8 quake.
- In 1909, an earthquake with a magnitude estimated between 5.5 and 6.5, rocked Northeastern Montana near the Saskatchewan-North Dakota border.
- In 1999, a 5.3 quake shook the Red Rock Valley near Lima. Although no damage occurred, it was felt over 200 miles away!
- Regarding earthquakes in the 20th Century, Montana has one of the highest per-capita death rates in the United States.
- By far, earthquakes are the greatest single-event natural hazard Montana faces.

The Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology in Butte is a wonderful resource for us here at DES. Mike Stickney, a wealth of information, provides detailed and timely information on earthquakes and always has interesting and impressive statistics to share. Most of what is shared with you comes directly from Mike. Another invaluable tool he provides is the listing of recent Montana earthquakes on their website. You can visit it at:

http://quake.wr.usgs.gov/cgi-bin/quake/mbmgsun.mtech.edu/name=quake/border=1

Check it out, you'll be impressed.

County Activities

Montana counties get involved and make "Earthquake Preparedness Month" work. Take a look at what they did to make 2001 a success.

Broadwater

Provided lots of extra info to individuals county-wide.

Fergus & Phillips

Personally visited each and every school to discuss earthquake preparedness and school planning. Utilizing a fault map for the area and will follow up school visits with an earthquake presentation. Great job!

Flathead

"Earthquake Preparedness Month" was on their web site. Great information—Nicely done!

Gallatin

Provided extensive media coverage and distributed extra publications. Manhattan Public School is putting extra emphasis on their preparedness efforts and their earthquake drills as is the Ophir School! Excellent!

Glacier

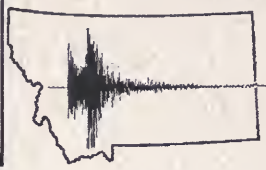
Always working towards better preparedness.

Lake

Working diligently to understand the risk in Lake County and educate its citizens. Hundreds of publications disseminated county-wide. Fantastic!

Jefferson

Assembled earthquake kits for all the schools. They also conducted their school earthquake drills. Additionally, we provided extra fliers and information to their city/county employees and many others were provided to their citizens. Outstanding!



Montana Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program

Department of Military Affairs
Disaster and Emergency Services Division
P.O. Box 4789 - 1100 North Main
Helena, MT 59604-4789

www.state.mt.us/dma/des
(406) 841-3911

Lewis & Clark

Distributed Earthquake informational fliers to all city/county employees as well as other businesses in the Helena area. Coordinated County Earthquake Drills for schools and all city/county employees. Provided extensive media coverage and developed partnerships with local businesses to help further promote earthquake awareness. And... conducted several earthquake presentations to schools and businesses throughout the county. As always, Lewis & Clark County does an exemplary job with earthquake education and preparedness!! This year they were the first county to implement the use of HAZUS and will utilize this powerful program to become even better prepared. Great!

Pondera

Continues to distribute information to those who live in Pondera County. Benefiting from the use of an earthquake fault map which is being used to further their preparedness efforts.

Sweet Grass

Is diligent in providing information and educational opportunities to the people of Sweet Grass County. Nice Job!

Sanders

Continues to provide Sanders County residents with a multitude of earthquake information. Great!

Wheatland

Prompted by our campaign and information, Judith Gap has continued to conducted their Earthquake Drills. Yeah!!!

Silver Bow

Personally visited each school to discuss earthquake preparedness and school planning. Coordinated an extensive earthquake exercise which consisted of testing preparedness efforts and conducting "Drop, Cover & Hold" drills. And still had time to do several earthquake presentations. This county is well-aware of their risk and does a fabulous job planning and preparing for the next big event.

Valley

Requested earthquake statistics and information as justification for conducting their earthquake drills.

Yellowstone

Lockwood Elementary School is putting more emphasis on their emergency drills in order to better protect their staff and students.

Winter HOLIDAYS!

December 1	World Aids Day
December 7	Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day
December 10	Human Rights Day
December 10	Hanukkah begins
December 12	Poinsettia Day
December 15	Bill of Rights Day
December 17	Aviation Day
December 24	Christmas Eve
December 25	Christmas Day
December 31	New Year's Eve
January 1	New Year's Day
January 4	Trivia Day
January 8	National Clean off Your Desk Day
January 8	Elvis' Birthday
January 11	International Thank You Day
January 12	National Handwriting Day —(John Hancock's Birthday)
January	Martin Luther King, Jr. Day
January 24	Chinese New Year
January 27	Vietnam Day
February 1	National Freedom Day
February 2	Groundhog's Day
February 8	Boy Scout Day
February 11	Thomas Edison's Birthday
February 12	Abraham Lincoln's Birthday
February 14	St. Valentine's Day
February 17	Random Acts of Kindness Day
February 19	President's Day
February 22	George Washington's Birthday
February 27	Mardi Gras
February 28	Ash Wednesday

& other special days

A GREAT online newsletter from DPHHS

http://www.dphhs.state.mt.us/news/newletters.htm

e-mail Updates:

Garfield County
Carol Hellyer..... chellyer@midrivers.com
Judith Basin County
Bonnie Ostertag .....jbcdes@yahoo.com
Sweet Grass County
Pat Hanson ..... sg@mtintouch.net

WAY COOL

http://www4.ncdc.noaa.g

The Office of Hazardous Materials Safety
Forms & Documents

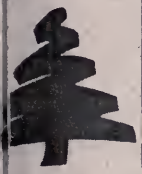
http://hazmat.dot.gov/ohmforms.htm

Winter begins... December 21

http://nris.state.mt.us/fire/

above is the webpage that the folks at the Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) created.

Duane Anderson
Natural Resource Information System



DES welcomes Rich Petaja as our new Hazard Mitigation GP. Rich came to us from the Department of Corrections. He will be working with Larry Akers.

We are sorry to lose Frank Preite who left DES in October. Frank accepted a position with the Gallatin National Forest as their Administrative Officer.

We wish him well and will miss him.

Storm Event Database

win/wwcgi.dll?wwevent~storms

County Updates

BIA Fort Belknap Agency:
Dan Spencer, Coordinator: (406) 353-2901
(406) 353-2905
(406) 353-2937

Fax Number: (406) 353-2886
(406) 353-4455
Fort Belknap Tribal Police (406) 353-2933
Fort Belknap Fax Number: (406) 353-4739

Blackfeet Nation:
Mark Keller: (406) 338-7521
Fax Number: (406) 338-7408

Fort Peck:
New Coordinator:
Linda Connor (406) 768-5155 x337
24 Hour: (406) 653-6240
E-Mail: lconnor@nemontel.net
Alternate: Deb Madison
(406) 768-7155 x399
E-Mail: 2horses@nemontel.net

Jefferson County:
DES Coordinator: Kim Johnson
Phone Number: (406) 225-4211 x4
Fax Number: (406) 225-4269
E-Mail: kjohnson@co.jefferson.mt.us

MSU Fire Training School:
John Culbertson, HazMat Specialist
E-Mail Address: jac@bigsky.net

Phillips County:
24 hour fax Number: (406) 654-1213

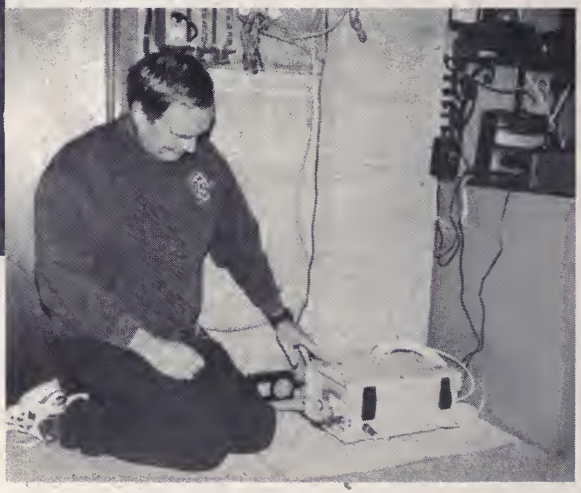
Rocky Boy:
New Coordinator:
Arthur Windy Boy, Chief of Police
Phone Number: (406) 395-4513
Fax Number: (406) 395-4375
E-mail: arthurwindyboy@hotmail.com

Out & About

What's happening?! Emergency Management in Montana.

October 13, 2001—Granite County responders gather for a photo op following a disaster exercise in Philipsburg.

Captain Dave Herzberg, Missoula RFD shows off the recently installed "strong motion indicator" (earthquake monitor) at station #1 in Missoula. An identical device was installed by the U.S. Geological Survey in the Flathead County Emergency Coordination Center in Kalispell.



Photographs Provided By:
Bill Thomas
DES District I Rep

Photographs Provided By:
Bill Thomas
DES District I Rep

August 14, 2001—Alan Marble, Director of Flathead County Office of Emergency Services receives the ACE Award from Steve Stanley, Coordinator, Lake County Office of Emergency Management. The award was presented to Alan on behalf of District I of the Montana Association of DES Coordinators in Kalispell.

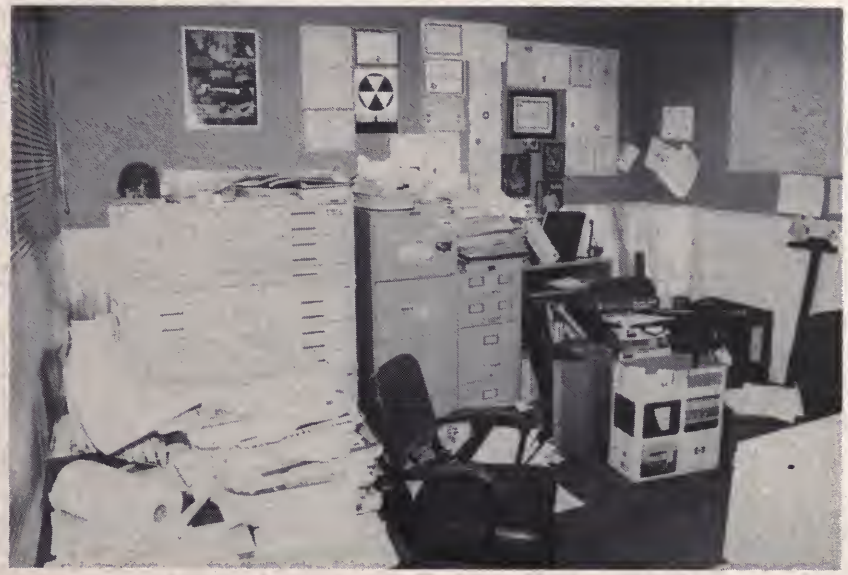
Photographs Provided By:
Bill Thomas
DES District I Rep

District VI Rep Mark Gruener pulls duty in the State Emergency Coordination Center in Helena following the September 11 "Attack on America".

Photographs Provided By:
Bill Thomas
DES District I Rep

October 5, 2001—Dick Giffin, Lake County DES Coordinator (1976—2000) opens retirement gifts at the District I meeting. Looking on is Steve Stanley, Dick's replacement. Steve was formerly Dick's deputy, now Dick serves as Steve's deputy.

October 5, 2001—District I meeting at Missoula National Guard Armory.



Who would live in squalor like this?

It's Steve Knecht!

Editor's note: This has since been cleaned up and looks quite nice!

Out & About

What's happening?! Emergency Management in Montana.

Out & About

Photographs Provided By:
Dan Bushnell
DNRC—PIO

What's happening?! Emergency Management in Montana.

Painted Rocks Dam Tabletop Exercise/Big Sky Dam Exercise

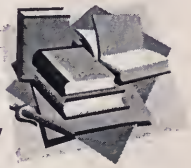
Big Sky Dam Exercise.

Photographs Provided By:
Dan Bushnell
DNRC—PIO

September 22, 2001—Steve Stanley, Lake County OEM with Bruce Owens, Area Supervisor, Yellowstone Pipeline at oil spill boom deployment exercise on Clark Fork River west of Thompson Falls. Oil skimmer equipment in water in background.

Photograph Provided By:
Bill Thomas
DES District I Rep

E362, Multi-Hazard Emergency Planning for Schools Train-the-Trainer January 21-24, 2002



Date/Time: Course begins at 8:30 am, January 21, 2002 and concludes at 10:30 am, January 24, 2002

This course will provide participants with the basic information and tools needed to develop effective plans for the wide array of potential emergencies that schools may face.

Participants completing the course will be able to explain the importance of effective planning to others and lead individuals in their schools and community through the process of developing effective multi-hazard plans.

Selection Criteria: This course is for State and local training teams and should include one of the following:

Representative of State department of education

Representative of school district, such as

- District administrator or school board member
- School principal or assistant principal
- District or school risk manager
- District or school plan facility engineer/ manager
- District resource officer supervisor or school resource officer, crisis team member, or school counselor

Representative of emergency management

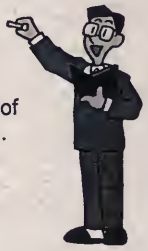
Representative of law enforcement

Representative of fire service

Representative of medical service

Team limited to 10 members. Two State teams per offering.

This TTT is intended to familiarize participants with course content and prepare them to market, promote, and conduct subsequent training on behalf of their State in local jurisdictions.



Course Length: 4 days

CEUs: 2.9

I came across a very timely article (see the bottom of this email for the link) and I thought that you or your local computer people might be interested in checking out the possibilities of the software. At the bottom of the article is a link to a web site that has a beta version of the software for downloading, but just incase you have problems finding it here is the URL: http://farsite.org/

At first glance it looks like it might have some good mitigation and response possibilities especially for the "Firewise" communities.

Happy computing.

J. Steven Cochrane
Region Exercise Officer
Project Impact Liaison
FEMA Region VIII
(303) 235-4975
Fax: (303) 235-4729
steven.cochrane@fema.gov

Consequences Assessment

The Consequences Assessment Tool Set (CATS) was developed to estimate damage and casualties from natural and technological disasters. Operating in a GIS environment, CATS uses these estimations to assess the disaster's consequences. CATS employs a suite of models to define the extent and magnitude of disasters, to include: hurricanes and earthquakes, nuclear/ biological/and chemical terrorist weapon incidents, high explosive blasts, reactor, and industrial chemical and oil spill accidental releases.

Challenges

- The chilling aftermath of chemical and nuclear reactor accidents, as well as the projected consequences of chem/bio/nuclear terrorism, has starkly illustrated the inadequacy of pre- and post-disaster government planning and action.
- Recent events have demonstrated that the possibility of mass destruction resulting from such incidents is real and cannot be ignored.
- This growing danger has dramatically emphasized the need for a utility that can reliably simulate the disaster itself; assess its consequences in terms of numbers of persons affected, damage to residences, and critical infrastructure facilities; and provide estimations of relief support requirements.
- The challenge is to produce and transmit this information to the appropriate emergency manager, enabling rapid assistance, and thus save lives.

Needs

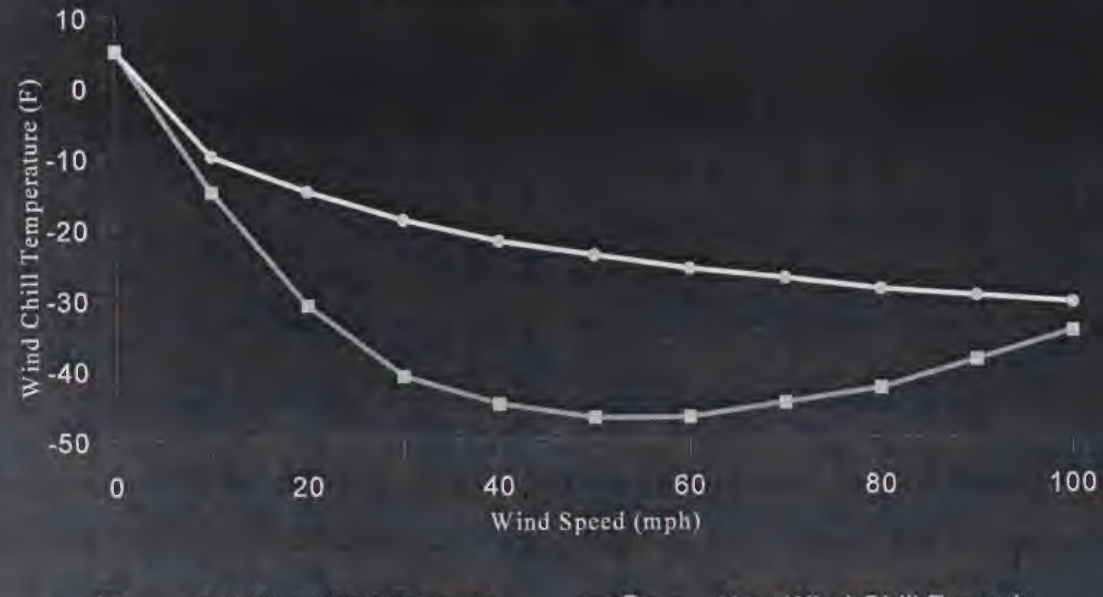
- A system must exist to reliably simulate disaster incidents, both large- and small-scale.
- The effects of the disasters must be able to be displayed pictorially or graphically on geo-referenced maps, photographs, or satellite images to determine their spatial and temporal extents.
- The consequences of the projected disaster must be determined, as must amounts of necessary relief supplies, to ensure adequate contingency planning and post-disaster assistance.
- The system must be usable on computers small enough to be practical, yet powerful enough to supply expeditious results when disaster strikes.

Solutions

- CATS includes technological hazard simulations such as chemical and oil spills/releases; nuclear reactor releases; nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) effects; and high explosive blast efforts; hurricanes and earthquakes.
- CATS combines damage prediction models and databases (critical resources, facilities, infrastructure, and census population data) in a Geographic Information System (GIS) to allow for a broad range of consequence assessments.
- CATS capabilities include hazard/damage area estimates, population and infrastructure at risk, contingency planning, logistics plans/reports, response training, and exercise scenarios.
- CATS is PC based.
- CATS is being used by Federal, State and local emergency managers.

Wind Chill Temperature Comparison (Old vs. New)

Air Temperature of 5° F



National Weather Service plans to Implement a New Wind Chill Temperature Index this Winter

The NWS is planning to implement a replacement Wind Chill Temperature (WCT) index for the 2001/2002 winter season. The reason for the change is to improve upon the current WCT Index used by the NWS and the Meteorological Services of Canada (MSC, the Canadian equivalent of the NWS), which is currently based on the 1945 Siple and Passel Index.

For over a year, there has been discussion within the NWS and Meteorological Services of Canada (MSC), about updating the WCT. During the Fall of 2000, the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research (OFCM) formed a special group consisting of several Federal agencies, MSC, the academic research community (Indiana University-Purdue University in Indianapolis (IUPUI), University of Delaware, and University of Missouri), and the International Society of Biometeorology to evaluate the existing wind chill formula and make necessary changes to improve upon it. The group is called the Joint Action Group for temperature Indices (JAG/TI) and is chaired by the NWS. The goal of JAG/TI is to internationally upgrade and standardize the index for temperature extremes (e.g., Wind Chill Index).

After the October 2000 and February 2001 meetings, the JAG/TI reached agreement on a new wind chill formula, discussed a process for scientific verification of the new formula, and developed plans for implementation of the new formula. The new WCT index was presented at the JAG/TI meeting in Toronto, Canada on August 2, 2001.

The JAG/TI formula will make use of advances in science, technology, and computer modeling to provide a more accurate, understandable, and useful formula for calculating the dangers from winter winds and freezing temperatures. In addition, clinical trials have been conducted and the results of those trials have been used to verify and improve the accuracy of the new formula.

Standardization of the WCT Index among the meteorological community is important, so that an accurate and consistent measure is provided and public safety is ensured. Our goal is to implement the new wind chill formula in Canada and the United States during the same time frame in order to have a consistent WCT Index for North America.

Specifically, the new WCT index will:

- use wind speed calculated at the average height (5 feet) of the human body's face instead of 33 feet (the standard anemometer height);
- be based on a human face model;
- incorporate modern heat transfer theory (heat loss from the body to its surroundings, during cold and breezy/windy days);
- lower the calm wind threshold to 3 mph;
- use a consistent standard for skin tissue resistance; and
- assume the worst case scenario for solar radiation (clear night sky).

The new formula will be incorporated into the latest software build installed on the NWS Advanced Weather Interactive Prediction System (AWIPS) in early November 2001.

In 2002, adjustments for solar radiation (i.e., the impact of sun) for a variety of sky conditions (sunny, partly sunny and cloudy) will be added to the calculation model.

Mark Tew, Program Manager,
Fire and Public Weather Services Branch
Mark.Tew@noaa.gov

Did you wonder... what all this meant?

STAGE I AND STAGE II RESTRICTIONS

There will be two fire restriction stages: Stage I and Stage II. Each agency/tribe within a fire restriction area must write its own agency/tribal document that authorizes the restrictions within its jurisdiction. Each agency/tribe is responsible for using its own format and having their legal counsel review the document to assure it is correct and enforceable. To reduce confusion and standardize the restrictions, the following criteria will be used in all restriction documents:

STAGE I

The following acts are prohibited until further notice:

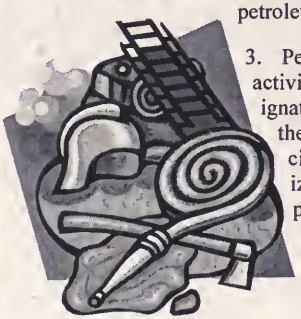
1. Building, maintaining, attending, or using a fire or campfire except within a developed recreation site, or improved site.

2. Smoking, except within an enclosed vehicle or building, a developed recreation site or while stopped in an area at least three feet in diameter that is barren or cleared of all flammable materials.

Exemptions:

1. Persons with a written permit that specifically authorizes the otherwise prohibited act.

2. Persons using a fire solely fueled by liquid petroleum or LPG fuels.



3. Persons conducting activities in those designated areas where the activity is specifically authorized by written posted notice.

4. Any Federal, State, or local officer or member of an organized rescue or fire-fighting force in the performance of an official duty.

5. All land within a city boundary is exempted.

6. Other exemptions unique to each agency/tribe.

STAGE II

The following acts are prohibited until further notice:

1. Building maintaining, attending, or using a campfire.
2. Smoking, except within an enclosed vehicle or building, a developed recreation site or while stopped in an area at least three feet in diameter that is barren or cleared of all flammable materials.

The following acts are prohibited from 1:00 p. m. to 1:00 a.m.:

*Operating a chainsaw or other equipment powered by an internal combustion engine for felling, bucking, skidding, road building and woodcutting during industrial operations or fire wood gathering.

*Blasting, welding, or other activities that generate flame or flammable material.

A patrol is required for one hour following cessation of all work as described in "a" and "b".

(Continued on page 27)

(Continued from page 26)

1. Operating motorized vehicles off designated roads and trails.

Exemptions:

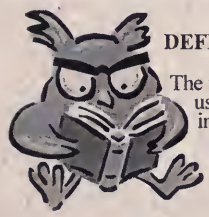
1. Persons with a written permit that specifically authorizes the otherwise prohibited act.
2. Persons using a fire fueled solely by liquid petroleum or LPG fuels.
3. Persons conducting activities in those designated areas where the activity is specifically authorized by written posted notice.
4. Any Federal, State, or local officer, or member of an organized rescue or fire-fighting force in the performance of an official duty.
5. All land within a city boundary is exempted.
6. Other exemptions unique to each agency/tribe.

CLOSURE GUIDELINES

Before the fire season, the Geographic Agency Administrators within the Northern Rockies Geographic Area should review these evaluation guidelines and determine threshold levels that substantiate the need for closures.

Examples include:

- Potential loss of life due to explosive fire conditions.
- Potential for extreme or blowup fire behavior.
- Stage II restrictions are not effective in reducing the number of human-caused fires.
- **Resources across the geographic area are at a critical shortage level.**



DEFINITIONS

The following definitions should be used as part of, or referenced to, in the restrictions/closure documents that initiate and authorize a Stage I or Stage II Restriction:

Campfire: A fire, not within any building, mobile home, or living accommodation mounted on a vehicle, which is used for cooking, branding, personal warmth, lighting, ceremonial, or aesthetic purposes. Campfires are open fires, usually built on the ground, from native fuels or charcoal, including charcoal grills.

Chainsaw: A saw powered by an internal combustion engine, with cutting teeth linked in an endless chain.

Closure: The closing of an area to entry or use.

Designated Roads and Trails: Those roads and trails that are identified to the public by land management agencies.

Developed Recreation Site: An area that has been improved or developed for recreation. A developed recreation site is signed as a privately owned commercial campground, tribal or agency-owned campground or picnic area.

Improved Site: An area that has been cleared and has an established fire barrier that restricts fire spread. These areas also include improvements such as picnic tables and/or toilets

Motorized Equipment: Any equipment or vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine.

Patrol: One or more people who will travel through a work site checking for and reporting fires discovered adjacent to and within the work site.

Permit: A written document issued by an authorized agency representative to specifically authorize an otherwise prohibited act.

Restriction: A limitation on an activity or use.

Provided by:
Dan Bushnell
PIO—DNRC

State of Montana
Disaster & Emergency Services Division
P.O. Box 4789
1100 North Main
Helena, Montana 59604-4789
F(406) 841-3911 fax (406) 841-3965

First Class Mail

The Montana Disaster and Emergency Services Newsletter is a quarterly publication of the Disaster and Emergency Services Division. It is funded, in part, by a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Contributions of articles and ideas are welcomed and encouraged. The deadlines for submitting articles for the 2001 editions are: February 15 for the March issue; May 15 for the June issue; August 15 for the September issue and November 15 for the December issue. The editor reserves the right to edit for clarity and length. The articles in this newsletter do not constitute official policy.

Articles or questions regarding articles may be addressed to:

Disaster & Emergency Services Division
DES Newsletter Editor, Monique T. Lay
1100 North Main
P.O. Box 4789
Helena, Montana 59604-4789

☎(406) 841-3963
(406) 841-3965
mlay@state.mt.us

550 copies of this public document were published at an estimated cost of $1.45 per copy, for a total cost of $797.50, which includes $797.50 for printing and $0.00 for distribution.

This publication has been financed, in whole or in part, by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The contents do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Winter Survival Heater

You can construct a simple homemade heater that can be used in your vehicle, which could save your life, and is very easy to make. Items needed are as follows:

- An empty one pound coffee can or a 30 oz. fruit can
- A regular roll of white plain toilet paper not scented,(because of fumes)
- Four 8-ounce bottles of 70 percent isopropyl alcohol - again, plain unscented and do not use a higher percent alcohol
- Also an empty large popcorn can, I believe it is a 3 gallon size like the ones that you buy at Christmas
- Two aluminum square cake pans or pie pans (without holes in the bottom)
- Matches or a lighter

Start your project by removing the cardboard core from the toilet paper, (not the cheap loose rolled type) and push the roll into the coffee or fruit can so the roll is below the rim. The coffee can will have some space above the roll; if you use a fruit can, the roll will be just a little below flush. Either can, the roll should fit firmly without space around the roll. A larger can will allow the paper to burn around the sides, which you don't want; also I found that a plastic lid from a peanut can will fit loosely on the fruit can. This lid is used for storage purposes.

To use the heater, pour about 2 or 3 ounces of alcohol onto the paper, the saturated paper will act as a wick which can be ignited with a match or lighter, I suggest keeping both on hand, each stored in separate sealed containers or sandwich bags to prevent fumes from soaking into the matches and lighter which render them useless (this was learned from giving demonstrations).

Operation: Use the heater to warm the vehicle up, then put the cake or pie pan over the can to extinguish the flame, as you don't need to run the heater after the vehicle is warm. You can also use the cake or pie pan to melt snow for drinking. **Do Not** eat snow, as it will bring down your body temperature. Four pints of isopropyl alcohol will keep a car at 60 to 70 degrees for 24 hours, so you can carry more if want.

Safety: Isopropyl alcohol does not produce carbon monoxide, but a window should be cracked open for fresh air while burning. The burner can will become hot at the top, and maybe warm at the bottom so perhaps you might want to put one pan under the burner. This extra pan could be used to water pets.

Warning: These heaters are safe, but make sure flame has been snuffed out before adding more alcohol.

The empty popcorn can be used to store items for a winter survival kit such as the burner, alcohol, pie tins, lighters and matches. Other items to include in your vehicle winter survival kit include: flashlight and extra batteries, winter type clothing (hats, gloves, extra pair of long johns, scarf), first aide kit including any medications needed, extra diapers for little ones, bottled water (allow room for expansion, as it will likely freeze), high energy types of food (candy, nuts, granola bars), small bag of sand or kitty litter for traction, bendable shovel, basic tool kit (leatherman, swiss army knife), paper towels or toilet paper, spare tire, signaling devices (flares), blankets and/or sleeping bags, windshield scraper, booster cables, tow rope or chain, compass and road maps, cell phones or ham radios, and finally a hand held NOAA Weather Radio.

Carry the popcorn can in the back seat rather than the trunk. If you slide in the ditch and end up with the trunk buried in a snowbank, have a frozen trunk lock, or have damage to the trunk; the trunk might not be able to be opened.

Dress appropriately when traveling across the high plains in the winter. How many times have you seen women driving alone in freezing temperatures dressed in heels, nylons and blouse and hear them say " my car has a good heater, and I have a cell phone"...teenagers with sneakers, blue jeans, and T-shirts... men with dress shoes, slacks, shirt and tie - when the fan belt breaks, or the gas line freezes, and it's usually many miles from anywhere? Last winter I stopped and helped a gelled-up trucker from El Paso, Texas (his first winter in Montana using number two diesel) that was using socks on his hands. After 30 minutes in the pickup he could finally feel his fingers, (his boss in Texas, didn't want to pay the tow fee to get the tractor pulled to the truck repair service garage and expected the mechanics to work on the truck out on the interstate, he finally relented and paid the $45 towing fee when the mechanics refused to work on the truck out on in the cold). So be firm everyone, and demand that your family members dress for the unexpected, you might save their life.

Basic Heater concept by:
Steve Jenkins
Winter Survival Expert/Montana State University
Jeff McLaughlin
Montana Highway Patrol

Submitted, Edited and Expanded by: Maurice Luke
NWS Storm Spotter/Glendive, MT

Edited and distributed by: Tanja Fransen
Warning Coordination Meteorologist/National Weather Service Glasgow, Montana

Big Sky Dam Tabletop Exercise – September 18, 2001

FINAL REPORT

Attendance: Facilitator - Tom Sanburg
Evaluator – Jason Shrauger, Gallatin Co. DES Coordinator
Simulator – Pat Boggess

Participants/observers:

DNRC – Michele Lemieux, Scott Compton, Dan Bushnell

Madison County – John Allhands, DES Coordinator

Gallatin County – Patti Hinman, DES, Brian Gootkin, Deputy Sheriff

Big Sky Resort – Taylor Middleton, Mark Tedsen, Bob Dixon, Jim Humphries

Big Sky Owner's Association – Dick Wiggins, Jon Engen

1. Exercise Overview

With the objectives of evaluating and improving the Big Sky Dam Emergency Action Plan, the tabletop exercise was held at the Obsidian conference room of the Shoshone building in Big Sky, Montana from 10:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. After a short introduction by all people present, a total of 24 exercise messages were presented which stimulated a lot of discussion. Following the exercise messages, videos of Lawn Lake and Teton Dam failures were shown. Participants completed written critiques of the exercise. Lunch and door prizes were provided by the State Dam Safety Program.

2. Participant Feedback

The critiques of the exercise consistently showed that all objectives were met. With an average participant rating of 8 out of 10, this exercise would be rated as slightly above average considering the small number in attendance. Comments of what should be changed were directed at showing status of flows downstream of the dam, adding more EMS and Incident Command problems, and including more involvement of Madison County officials. One person thought it would be nice to have a more detailed functional or full-scale exercise instead of a tabletop. It might be possible to fulfill this request in the future.

Findings

A. Section 2.4 of the EAP (What a Dam Owner Should Do) should list: A. Complete dam Incident report form found in Appendix A, and B. Initiate Potentially Hazardous Situation Flowchart on page 8.

B. The flow charts should include Bozeman phone numbers for Morrison-Maierle, Inc.

C. Big Sky Water and Wastewater should be included on the Imminent Failure Notification Flowchart on Page 7.

D. The telephone directory should list other engineering firms with dam safety expertise including NTL Engineering and the US Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS).

E. A public information campaign should be started to tell property owners actions to take when the siren is sounded at the golf course. This can be done with signs, printed advertisements and homeowner's association meetings.

F. A Big Sky Owner's Association contact list should be included in the telephone directory of the plan.

G. Safe zones for evacuation may be identified within the plan. These zones should be established by DES and Law Enforcement personnel.

Tom Sanburg and Mark Tedsen will work together to make all necessary modifications to the plan. A goal for completion of the plan has been set at November 15, 2001.

FLOOD HAZARD MITIGATION PROJECT AND PLANNING GRANT APPLICATIONS N0W BEING ACCEPTED

Two grants are available from the DNRC Floodplain Program and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for reducing flood hazards in local communities. The Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMAP) offers grants for developing a local Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan and for completing Flood Mitigation Projects to reduce flood risks in your community. Listed below are the requirements to be considered for these grants.

Planning Grants

Purpose: Grants to states and communities to develop or update local Flood Hazard Mitigation Plans.

Requirements: Community must participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Community must match 25% of the total grant (half of which, or 12.5%, must be cash). Must have one public meeting to gain community input into the plan and its objectives. The community must legally adopt plan.

Project Grants

Purpose: Grants to states and communities to implement measures to reduce flood losses to insurable structures. Communities can sponsor privately owned projects, with the private party being responsible for the match requirement. **Eligible projects are:**

1. Acquisition of NFIP insured structures and real property
2. Relocation or demolition of NFIP insured structures
3. Elevation of NFIP insured structures
4. Floodproofing of NFIP insured structures
5. Minor, localized structural projects that are not funded by State or other Federal programs.

Requirements: **Community must be the Applicant**, and can sponsor a private property owner. Community must participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Community (or property owner being sponsored) must match 25% of the total grant (half of which, or 12.5%, must be cash). Community must have adopted local flood Hazard Mitigation Plan that identifies the proposed project as the community's number one priority for a flood hazard mitigation project. Structure must be carrying flood insurance at the time of application.

Montana's Funding Allocation: Funding amounts for FY2002 are $10,400 for Planning grants and $94,410 for Project grants.

The **DEADLINE** to apply for these grants is **January 31, 2002.** For application forms, please call or email Tom Sanburg at (406) 444-9362 or tosanburg@state.mt.us. Notification of successful applicants will be announced approximately May 15, 2002.

Successful Projects in Montana funded by the FMAP Program since its inception:

Sanders County in 1997 applied for a project grant for a Demolition project of a home located in the floodplain that was being destroyed from flood damage.

Sanders County in 1997 applied for a planning grant to develop a Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan to be eligible for the above grant and start the process of mitigating future flood damage.

Park County in 1997 applied for a project grant to elevate a residential structure two feet above the 100-year flood elevation. This structure has been flooded twice in the last three years, with a flood insurance claim being paid for each year's flood damage.

The DNRC Floodplain Management program in 1997 applied for a planning grant to develop a "State Model Mitigation Plan". This model will be developed in a manner that local communities can basically "fill in the blanks" and develop a local Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Park County in 1998 applied for a project grant to flood proof a residential structure that could not be moved or elevated from the 100-year event. This structure has been flooded twice in the last three years, with a flood insurance claim being paid for each year's flood damage.

Lewis & Clark County in 1998 applied for a planning grant to develop a countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan with emphasis on flooding. The county is taking the first step toward mitigating natural hazards within the county, as well as making them eligible for future FMAP grants.

Lincoln County in 1999 applied for and received two project grants to relocate two residential structures. These structures were identified in a local flood hazard mitigation plan as structures highly prone to major damage from future flooding. The planning process, completed a few years ago, identified these structures as prone to high risk of major damage or even total loss from flooding.

Lincoln County in 2000 applied for and received four project grants to elevate four residential structures in place. These structures, located on the banks of the Yaak River, have experienced recurrent flood damage. The FMAP grant money was used to lift these structures, allowing future floodwater to flow under without causing further damage.

Valley County in 2001 applied for a planning grant to develop a countywide flood mitigation plan. The Milk River floods frequently and many repetitive loss properties were identified near the town of Glasgow. The County's plan outlines strategies for using future project grants to reduce flood losses.

Valley County in 2001 applied for and received a project grant to elevate a residential structure. The house was raised four feet, its damaged basement was removed and an addition was built to replace the floor space of the basement.

September 25—27, 2001—Attendees at the SERC Conference in Lewistown, Montana.

Photographs Provided By:
Tootie Marks
Fergus County DES

Photographs Provided By:
Tootie Marks
Fergus County DES

September 25—27, 2001—Attendees at the SERC Conference in Lewistown, Montana.

ODP RESOURCE NEWSLETTER

Enhancing the capacity of first responders to respond to incidents of terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction

Office for Domestic Preparedness
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp

Office of Justice Programs

U.S. Department of Justice
Helpline 1-800-368-6498

Vol. 1, No. 5, December 2001

ODP CORNER

State and Local Approaches

Mass Casualty Decontamination: Massachusetts' Rapid Response System

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is enhancing its Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Response Teams with local fire department decontamination capabilities, fire district decontamination companies, and hospital decontamination companies to provide the entire State (rural and urban areas) with access to fully equipped HazMat teams and mass decontamination capabilities. In the event of a chemical, biological, or radiological attack, a phased response system will be activated to provide for the decontamination of large numbers of people in a manner that maintains control of the incident, reduces harm to exposed persons, and prevents the spread of the agent by contaminated persons.

This Rapid Response System (RRS) relies on the immediate initiation of decontamination by local emergency responders, who are supported by a phased decontamination response that provides the local jurisdiction with the ability to access, decontaminate, and treat exposed persons, including those who cannot extricate themselves or be safely extricated. The RRS also provides for a decontamination capability at hospital facilities that may receive patients from the local emergency medical service or by self-transportation.

The concept introduced by Massachusetts is one approach that is being implemented at the State and local levels to prepare emergency responders to safely and effectively respond to weapons of mass destruction (WMD) terrorism incidents. As the Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) learns of new or innovative approaches, it will publish a State and Local Approaches bulletin to share that information with other jurisdictions that might be looking for solutions to similar problems. ODP has not evaluated these approaches, and the sharing of the information should not be interpreted as an endorsement. Those interested in the specific details of this approach should contact the project director identified at the end of the bulletin.

Hazardous Materials Response Teams

Six regional teams currently provide the entire State with access to fully equipped hazardous materials teams that can assist a local jurisdiction in responding to a WMD terrorism incident. The teams, established by the Massachusetts Department of Fire Services, Hazardous Materials Response Division, are available within one hour to all communities, not just the major urban areas.

Each HazMat team consists of 40 to 70 firefighter/HazMat technicians and support personnel drawn from participating local fire departments. Each district has one or two Operational Response Units and one Technical Operations Module. An Operational Response Unit is a HazMat equipment vehicle that carries all personal protective equipment and control equipment which allows the teams to enter an "immediately dangerous to life and health" environment and/or less severe environment. These units also carry the mass casualty decontamination system, consisting of tents, decontamination pools, heaters, lights, water manifolds, hoses and wands, and a locally developed rail system that allows for the free movement of stretcher-borne casualties. The system can be readily configured to decontaminate ambulatory patients, non-ambulatory patients, and emergency response personnel simultaneously.

The Technical Operations Modules are science and control units for each HazMat team and contain the chemical detection monitors and communications equipment for the teams. Technical Operations Modules carry the following detection and monitoring equipment *(the listing of specific equipment is not inclusive and does not imply an ODP endorsement of this equipment):*

- Chemical Detector System Kits
- Bellows Pumps
- Programmable Chemical Agent Detectors (CADs)
- 4-Gas Meters
- Digital Scaler/ Ratemeters
- Gamma Scintillators
- Alpha, Beta, Gamma Detectors
- Dosimeters

- Surface Acoustic Wave (SAW) mini-CADs
- M256A1 Detector Kits
- Field Analysis Kits
- Chemical and Wastewater Classifiers

Some Districts also have:

- Multigas Meters
- Organic Vapor Analyzers

(Note: The Division is also equipped with one portable Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer)

Fire District Decontamination Companies

The Department of Fire Services has proposed the establishment of "decon companies" within fire departments in each of the 15 fire districts in the State that are equipped to conduct mass decontamination of victims of a chemical or biological weapons attack. These units would significantly enhance a local jurisdiction's ability to decontaminate and treat victims of such an attack by:

- Decreasing time to decontaminate self-extricated victims
- Reducing HazMat personnel's involvement in decon
- Focusing HazMat resources on victims remaining in the contaminated area
- Focusing HazMat resources on mitigation to reduce the risk of additional people being contaminated
- Reducing the risk of secondary contamination from people leaving the scene

Each decon company would be provided with equipment that is stored on trailers and maintained in a ready state by the local department. Each participating fire department would also enter into an agreement with the State to maintain the equipment, make it immediately available upon request, and to have its personnel trained in decon procedures. The Department of Fire Services estimates that, including the trailers and the equipment specified below, each decon company will cost approximately $20,000.

Item		*Cost*
3	½" x 4' x 8' plywood	$75
2	¾"x 4' x 8' plywood	80
4	2" x 4" x 8' pine	16
1	40' x 6' - tarp	100
2	50' x e" garden hose	70
6	¾" full port ball valves	57
20	¾"- 1" male couplings	40
20	¾"- 1" female couplings	30
6	¾" x 2" nipples	2
6	¾" x ¾" x ¾" reducing riser tee	5
26	½" - 1¼" stainless steel clamps	13
8	¾" hose caps	8
6	¾" x ¾" x ½" male hose	14
6	Water wand	60
6	5 gal pails	30
6	20" brushes	30
1	20' x 100' roll plastic 6 mil	37
1	1 ½" x 6 outlet manifold	455
2	15' x 10' tents	1,100
2	Heavy duty carry bags w/ 2 handles	110
4	15' walls	460
2	10' walls w/ center zipper	180
2	10' walls w/o center zipper	160
1	10' rain gutter	60
8	20lb. sand bags w/ quick release pins	336
8	14" heavy metal stakes w/quick release pins	216
4	Tent lights	1,000
8	Cases XXL Level-C suits w/booties and hood	1,120
	Subtotal	**$5,865**
Recommended Optional Equipment:		
1	Tent heater	$1,000
1	Hot water heater	8,500
	Subtotal	**$9,500**
Total		**$15,343**

Hospital Decontamination Companies

While some hospitals in the State have developed a decontamination capability for single patients, few, if any, have the ability to decontaminate multiple patients arriving at the same time. In order to provide the capacity to decontaminate victims at the hospitals without further taxing hospital personnel engaged in

treating the victims, the Department of Fire Services has proposed the establishment of additional fire department decon companies. The decon companies would be based in communities with hospital emergency departments and would respond directly to a predetermined hospital during a terrorism incident.

Implementation of this component of the RRS will require joint planning between the fire departments and hospitals to determine where the decon area would be located, if power and water are available at the site or if they must be supplied by the decon unit, and procedures to ensure that all contaminated patients are directed to the decon area prior to entering the hospital.

For More Information

For information about the Massachusetts RRS, contact David Ladd, Director, Hazardous Materials Response Division, Massachusetts Department of Fire Services, at 978-567-3117 or by e-mail at mailto:david.ladd@state.ma.us.

Regarding ODP *State and Local Approaches*, contact Gabrielle Meszaros-Parada at mailto:meszaros@ojp.usdoj.gov.

Training Courses Offered by the Office for Domestic Preparedness

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) is the lead U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) component for the development and delivery of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) terrorism response training to the nation's State and local public safety personnel.

This training is directed at a broad spectrum of emergency responders, including fire, hazardous materials (HazMat), law enforcement, emergency medical services (EMS), public health, emergency management, and public works agencies.

Courses highlighted this month are: **"WMD Hazardous Materials Technician Training Course (Live-Agent)"** and **"Incident Response to Terrorist Bombings."**

"WMD Hazardous Materials Technician Training Course (Live-Agent)" is a training course in the composition, action, identification and decontamination of WMD agents that have the potential for use in a terrorist incident. This course also includes training in the preservation of evidence at a crime scene, an overview of the transnational and domestic terrorist threat, and a series of practical exercises involving equipment and methods of operations at a WMD terrorist incident. This training course culminates with a hands-on training exercise in the Live-Agent Training Facility, where the hazardous materials technician performs tasks learned in the previous instruction in a chemical warfare materials contaminated environment.

The course is 26 hours and is delivered over three days. The target audience for this course is hazardous materials responders and HazMat certified law enforcement personnel.

"Incident Response to Terrorist Bombings" is a technical level operations course designed to provide basic training in weapons of mass destruction (WMD), with a focus on explosives and incendiary devices as terrorist weapons. The course offers a unique blend of classroom presentations and covers commercial and military explosives, improvised explosive devices and readily available explosive formulations that have been used or could be used by terrorists. This course is a train-the-trainer format in that qualified instructors are certified to teach the four-hour awareness level course.

Participants must be an active member of a fire, law enforcement, emergency medical agency, or serve in another position with responsibility for providing emergency response at the local or State level. Participants must also have sufficient time remaining in their current position or similar position within their agency to apply the skills and knowledge acquired during this training. The target audience for this 32-hour, four-day training is personnel from the fire service, emergency medical services (EMS), law enforcement, bomb squad, and hazardous materials (HazMat) responders.

To learn more about other training courses available and how to arrange for delivery to your agency, please contact: Gabrielle Meszaros-Parada at mailto:meszaros@ojp.usdoj.gov or go to the ODP web site, http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/ta/training.htm.

Publications

Guide for the Selection of Chemical and Biological Decontamination Equipment for Emergency First Responders, Volume I
http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/189724.pdf

Guide for the Selection of Chemical and Biological Decontamination Equipment for Emergency First Responders, Volume II
http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/189725.pdf

Bioterrorism: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Role in Public Health Protection
http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d02235t.pdf

Chemical and Biological Defense: DOD Should Clarify Expectations for Medical Readiness
http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d02219t.pdf

Updated Information on Anthrax from The Johns Hopkins University Center for Civilian Biodefense Strategies. http://www.hopkins-biodefense.org/

"Interim Smallpox Response Plan and Guidelines," MMWR, June 22, 2001 / Vol. 50 / No. RR--10
http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/RR/RR5010.pdf

Other Information Resources

CDC

CDC's web site for Public Health Emergency Preparedness & Response provides updated information on bioterrorism preparedness and response.
http://www.bt.cdc.gov

FBI

Report Terrorist Activity - The Internet Fraud Complaint Center (IFCC) is a partnership between the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C).
http://www1.ifccfbi.gov/index.asp

FEMA

News--New York, NY November 27, 2001 - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) and state of New York disaster assistance for the World Trade Center (WTC) attack has reached $676 million, State and federal disaster recovery officials announced today.
http://www.fema.gov/diz01/d1391n47.htm

FEMA sites related to Homeland Security - America Responds.
http://www.fema.gov/?CFTREEITEMKEY=FMA

Events

National Threat Symposium, December 12 - 13, 2001 Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Lab Laurel, Maryland
http://www.dtra.mil/news/conference/nw_other.html

Preparedness Through Partnership, Integrating Medical Mass Care Management in a WMD Incident January 11 - 15 2002. http://www.va.gov/wmd/

The Odyssey Continues, an EPA HAZMAT conference December 9 - 13 2001.
http://www.2001conference.org/home.htm

Feedback/Suggestions

To notify us of any new publications, events, or resources to share with others, email them to mailto:meszaros@ojp.usdoj.gov.

Email suggestions or comments about the newsletter to mailto:meszaros@ojp.usdoj.gov.

ODP Listserv

To subscribe to the ODP listserv, send an email to mailto:listproc@lists.aspensys.com and in the message section type: subscribe odp "your name".

If you no longer wish to receive the newsletter and the daily terrorism updates through this listserv, unsubscribe by sending an email to listproc@lists.aspensys.com and in the message section type: unsubscribe odp "your name."

This resource newsletter highlights publications, resources, programs, and events related to domestic preparedness. Points of view or opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) or the U.S. Department of Justice.

Race Track Volunteer Fire Department
2344 Grand Avenue
Butte, Montana

October 23, 2001

Wilma Puich
Disaster Emergency Services
Silver Bow County Courthouse
Butte 59701

Dear Wilma,

On October 23, 2001, the Race Track Fire Department provided observers at the three schools in our district for the earthquake drill. Captains Jason Willoughby and Dick Fitzpatrick and firefighter Joe Drakos were at East Middle School. Captains Bill Harney and Jack Shipley were at Whittier Elementary and retired firefighter Ed deGeorge was with me at Greeley Elementary.

After the exercise we met back at the Race Track fire station to critique the drill. We were all very impressed with the seriousness with which the teachers and administration staff conducted the drill. All the schools did well in the exercise. The following paragraphs describe the observations of the firefighters and highlight the actions that they believe would benefit all the schools.

East Middle school's students and staff took cover under the desks at the beginning of the drill. Then, when they evacuated the building they had a single meeting location for all classes (The football fields south of the building). This was a significant change from their response during fire drills we've conducted. During the fire drills the classes would evacuate the building and assemble several hundred feet away from the doors they came out. Principle Bartholomew, in a discussion with the firefighters and his staff after the drill, told us that this was the policy for all evacuations. Other changes included:

- Students would no longer evacuate past the heating building due to its' potential for fire
- Due to the potential for the large windows to fracture and cause many injuries due to falling glass, first aid kits are in all cleaning rooms through out the building.

During the exercise they had firefighters block off several of the exits to see how the students would respond – they didn't miss a step, they just turned around and went out another exit.

Whittier's students also took cover and then evacuated the school in 58 seconds. The evacuation came after the office signaled that the shaking was over. They recognized that during a real earthquake the electricity would be off and so they are buying whistles to be used to signal the evacuation. The teachers have an information packet they bring with them, that identifies who is permitted to pickup each child. The packets are on the corner of the teachers' desks so they can be easily grabbed in an emergency.

Greeley only did a duck and cover drill this time but said they would work with Race Track to run a full evacuation drill in the spring. Greeley solved their communication problems by purchasing a bull horn. This device has sirens and air horn sounds as well as voice amplification.

The planning that the school's staff demonstrated showed their professionalism and commitment to the safety of our children in an emergency. As a fire fighter I especially liked the central gathering point. This would quickly alert the administration if students and staff were trapped in the building. They could then direct us to the proper section of the building, saving time.

While discussing evacuation procedures, I realized that the large hall at the Race Track fire station was not listed as a shelter. The facilities at the station could shelter several hundred people. We also have cooking facilities, restrooms, and a large open space behind the building.

I hope you found the drill as successful as we did and I want to thank you for your efforts. The horrific terrorist attacks have taught us that mass casualty events can result from nature or man and reach anywhere.

Sincerely

Bill O'Connell

Bill O'Connell
Chief Race Track Volunteer Fire Department

61-Year List of Severe Weather Fatalities

Year	Lightning Fatalities	Tornado Fatalities	Flood Fatalities	Hurricane Fatalities	Heat Fatalities	Cold Fatalities	Winter Fatalities	All Hazard Damage Costs (M)
1940	340	65	60	51				
1941	388	53	47	10				
1942	372	384	68	8				
1943	432	58	107	16				
1944	419	275	33	64				
1945	268	210	91	7				
1946	231	78	28	0				
1947	338	313	55	53				
1948	256	140	82	3				
1949	249	212	48	4				
1950	219	70	93	19				
1951	248	34	51	0				
1952	212	230	54	3				
1953	145	515	40	2				
1954	220	36	55	193				
1955	181	126	302	218				
1956	149	83	42	21				
1957	180	191	82	395				
1958	104	66	47	2				
1959	183	58	25	24				
1960	129	47	169	65				
1961	149	51	93	46				
1962	153	28	53	4				
1963	165	31	41	11				
1964	129	73	142	49				
1965	149	296	188	75				
1966	110	98	56	54				
1967	88	114	53	18				
1968	129	131	57	9				
1969	131	66	445	256				
1970	122	72	131	11				
1971	122	156	68	8				
1972	94	27	555	121				
1973	124	87	178	5				
1974	102	361	111	1				
1975	91	60	127	4				
1976	74	44	193	9				
1977	98	43	210	0				
1978	88	53	125	36				
1979	63	83	121	22				
1980	74	28	82	4				
1981	66	24	84	0				
1982	77	64	155	0				
1983	77	34	204	22				
1984	67	122	126	4				
1985	74	93	166	30				
1986	68	15	94	11	40		69	
1987	88	59	70	0	38		30	
1988	68	32	31	9	41	17	55	$ 6,151.5
1989	67	50	85	38	6	121	63	$ 13,816.1
1990	74	53	142	0	32	13	48	$ 6,021.8
1991	73	39	61	19	36	13	45	$ 6,203.4
1992	41	39	62	27	8	14	59	$ 38,395.4
1993	43	33	103	2	20	18	66	$ 28,431.3
1994	69	69	91	9	29	52	29	$ 4,441.0
1995	85	30	80	17	1,021	22	17	$ 11,383.1
1996	53	26	131	37	36	62	86	$ 7,975.4
1997	42	67	118	1	81	51	90	$ 10,785.6
1998	44	130	136	9	173	11	68	$ 16,110.5
1999	46	94	68	19	502	7	41	$12,253.3
2000	51	41	38	0	158	26	41	8,950.1
TOTAL	8791	6248	6652	2155	2221	427	807	$170,918.5
30-Yr. Average (1971-2000):	**73**	**69**	**127**	**16**				
10-Yr.Average (1991-2000):	**55**	**57**	**89**	**14**	**206**	**28**	**54**	**$14,492.9**